EUROPE.

England's March to Democracy Under Disraeli.

Prince Napoleon's Visit to Germany.

The Market for Five-Twenties in Frankfort.

Fuad Pacha and the United States Minister to Turkey.

The Roman Carnival and American Society in the Holy City.

Our special correspondents in Europe furnish the following important and interesting details of our cable despatches, dated to the 7th of March, by the late steamships at this port.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Disraeli as Head of the Cubinet-The March Towards Democracy-New Ministers from the People—Theatrical Items.

London, March 3, 1868.

The HERALD's editorials upon the future of England have attracted a great deal of attention here. They represent much better than the utterances of the London press the real sentiments of the masses of the English people. No journal here has had the courage to point out the rapid drift of the British government towards republicanism; but yet people of all classes in England acknowledge the fact. The elevation of Disraell to the Premiership hailed by everybody as a step towards democracy. It shows that a man without ancestral honors can, if he have talent, achieve the t office in the empire, an office practically suerior to that of the Oueen herself. Disraeli is not nally popular, and the members of the liberal ower; but that does not alter the state of the case. If Disraeli should lose the Premiership he would be a title, and the democratic principle would be again illustrated. Earl Russell, like Earl Derby, belongs to the past. The men of the present are those who have gained their positions by talent and not by

the past. The men of the present are those who have gained their positions by talent and not by birth.

This, of itself, would be a remarkable fact in England; but when we come to look at the composition of the Disraell Cabinet we find new proofs of the same republican tendencies. There are plenty of dukes and lords in the new Ministry, but the best offices are filled by men who have none of the prestige of long ancestry and high rank. Lord Cairns, the new Lord Chancelior, is a comparatively young lawyer, whose title was given him only a few months ago on account of his ability. Mr. Ward Hunt, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, is of good family, but has no claim to a title. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, is in the same condition. The new Minister to America, as you know, has no title. The plebelan members of the Disraell Ministry sit at the same board with the Duke of Hichmond, the Duke of Mariborough and the Duke of Ruckingnam; but these titled nonentles are really inferior in influence and office to the untitled great men who rule the destinies of the country. Seeing that Disraell, even if he should fail, must be succeeded by Mr. Gladstone, it is not too much to say, as the Herallo has editorially declared, that England is fast becoming a monarchy only in name and a republic in reality. The latest item of theartrical news is that Mr. Dion Boucleault has purchased a lot of ground upon Leleester square, near the famous Athamora—the best theatrical situation in London—and that he intends to erect, during the summer, a theatre upon the American pian, of which Edmund Tales, the son of the celebrated actor, will be the manager. This theatre will be opened next September or October, and will be managed upon the American principle—a strong stock company and occasional stars. The Haymarket will diose in June for three months. A version of the "Romance of a Poor Young Man" is announced.

London Theatrical and Social Gossin.

London is very dull-financially, socially, comrelally and theatrically-and there is the same between the duiness of London and the dull season in Paris and New York as between a lying idle at the banks, drawing only one or two per cent interest; balls and parties are by no means numerous, on account of Lent; and the theatres are with few exceptions, rather thinly attended.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales held a levée at St. James' Palace on behalf of the Queen, and the attendance was extraordinarily large. No Americans were presented, however, on account of the absence of Minister Adams, who is unable to attend because Congress has torbidden our diplomatic representatives to wear court dresses, and the regulation as to dress is imperative in England. If Mr. Adams were only to accept the coloneley of some American militia regiment this American well be overcome, for he could wear his uniform, as Minister Sandford does at

Mr. George Francis Train has been again arrested. but this time it is for debt. An old judgment has been revived against him and this is the consequence. I am sorry to add that Miss Adah Isaacs Menken is in the same predicament; but no doubt her arrest is merely a legal form in order to finish up the suit about a brougham, which you have already noticed in your news columns. Train was just going to lecture in the Dublin Rotunda when he was tapped on the shoulder, and Miss Menken had just concluded a not very successful engagement at Astley's. The new Holborn theatre has passed from the

management of Mr. Sefton Parry to that of Miss Fanny Josephs, who will open it on Easter Monday, with the dramatic adaptation of "Foul Play," by Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade. The novel, which is being republished in the Atlantic Monthly, is very trashy and is much laughed at here: but the plot is sound and Mr. Boucleault has constructed plot is sound and Mr. Boucicallt has constructed from it a very effective drama. His other new play, called "London by Night," and introducing concert saloon and other scenes from real life, will be produced at the Princess' next season. Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault will not appear in it, but will go to Dublin and revice "Arrah na Fogue," which is still played here in conjunction with "The Octoroon." "The Heart of Midiothian" is in active preparation at the Princess', and Miss Laura Keene has been invited to play the part of Effic Deans, but has declined. Boucicault's new theatre—about which none of the London papers have yet been informed—will be erected during the summer on the corner of Lelicaster square, near the Aliambra Concert Saloon. It

London papers have yet been informed—will be erected during the summer on the corner of Lelcester square, near the Aliambra Concert Saloon. It will be built in the American style, with a fine frontage, large lobbies and no upper gallery, and will be rather larger than the Adelphi. There will be a splendid pit and no royal culture. According to present arrangements the carpenter and scene painting rooms will not be in the loading, but in a narrow street at the rear. It is said that Mr. Edmund Yates, the novelist, and sen of the eminent actor, will lease this theatre. The edifice will cond about £20,000. Other new theatres are in contemplation, and among them is one to be managed by Miss Layra Keene.

Mr. Sothern is still playing David Garrick at the Haymarket to pretty fair business; out an adaptation of the French novel, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," will soon be produced. This adaptation is by Mr. Westland Marston, and will be called "The Hero of Romance." It is by no means so clever as the dramstization of the same novel in which Mr. Lester Wallack made so decided a hit at New York, and is very indifferently cast, Mr. Sothern will play Mr. Lester Wallack part, and Miss lone Burke the part of the Governess, allotted in New York to Miss Morant. If this play does not need with the same success as "Our American Consin," which is not at all likely, Mr. Sothern will leave the Haymarket for the present and star in the provinces and perhaps in the United States. In any event Miss Bateman is engaged at this theatre in September, and Manager Buckstone is bound by his lease to close the house for several weeks this summer to refurnish and decorate it.

The Prince of Wates is making a round of the various places of "everseas are the decided to the same more than the provinces and perhaps in the United States.

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The Prince of Wales is making a round of the va-

personal pains to increase his popularity, and his constant presence in the streets, at the theatres and in the hunting fields is in marked contrast to his mother's retirement. The Princess of Wales is, however, the real popular favorite, and the sight of her pretty face in the royal boxes is always greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations.

The impeachment of President Johnson has, of course, attracted great attention here. The London Times actually telegraphed to New York to ask if Renter's telegram about it were true, and the Times received the following despatch in reply and published it most conspicuously:—"Trial go on next week. Party united." That telegram must have cost five pounds, and it contains all that the London press know about the matter. Compare this meagre despatch with the cable telegrams in the New York Herall—about Disraell's succession to the Premiership, for example—and you will see the contrast between the American and English newspapers fully exemplified. In Abyssinian and other news the London journals are equally behindhand, and are thus beaten upon their own ground by younger but more enterprising and energetic rivals.

In spite of a life to to the contrary, nothing has yet been deminiely farmanged conce inlug the Ita and over. The Erury Lana people say that the income which was tuned out of doors by the burning of Her Majesto's will persorm there; the Covent Garden people are equally certain that Mr. Gye will join with falleston or sell out to ham. There is no talk of building a new opera house at prisent. Mr. Russell, the ma lager of Covent Garden now, it said to be in diminuales, and his creditors are unable to find him. It seems that he soil the profits of the Caristmas panionime to a company of speculators, and the trade ame who furnished the materials to get up the piece cannot secure either their money or their property. Miss Julia Maith ws, who appeared in "The Grand Duchess," opening dwertiese that, she has carcelled her en agement with Russell, and whi trat with "respons bl

The regular theatrical events of the week may be summed up very briefly. A new melodrama called "The Prisoner of Toulon," by Colonel Brinsley Richards, has met with a moderate success at Drury Lane. It is neatly written, but of the old school. The Haymarket, Adelphi, Princess' and Strand have made no change in their programmes since my last. A new version of Dickens' novel, "Martin Chutzziewit," has been produced at the Olympic, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews having retired or the season. The piece will hardly draw. Burnand's buriesque, "Black Eyed Susan," which failed in New York, will be withdrawn at the New Royalty next week, after it has reached its four hundredth night. The American Circus has given place to the spanish Circus at action continuous that four numbered in hight. The American Circus has given place to the Spanish Circus at the Hobborn Amphitheatre. Mr. Robertson's new comedy called "Play" is a legitimate success at the Prince of Wales', and will do admirably for Wallack's. Professor Risley's Japanese troupe are announced at the Lyceum.

Increase of the Shipping Trade

The London Times of the 3d instant publishes the following important report of the progress of the shipping trade of Great Britain:—In the year 1867 shipping to the amount of 13,340,717 tons was entered inwards at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes in the trade with ports beyond the seas, an increase of 64,824 tons over the amount of the previous year. The British and British colonial shipping, 9,355,450 3,985,258 tons, showed a decrease of 76,336 tons. The clearances outwards in the year amounted to 10,586,370 tons of British and colonial shipping—an increase of 634,649 tons; and 4,261,247 tons of foreign shipping-an increase of 206,002 tons, making the total clearances 14,847,617 tons, being an increase of 840,651 tons over the previous year. The arrivals in 1867 from the British possessions amounted to 2,651,761 tons, a decrease of 222,386 tons as compared with the previous year; the arrivals from foreign countries amounted to 10,688,956 tons, an increase of 257,210 tons. The departures to British possessions amounted to 2,874,238 tons, an increase of 228,388 tons over the previous year; and the departures to foreign countries amounted to 11,973,379 tons, an increase of 612,263 tons. The grand total of arrivals and departures in the year 1867 amounts to 26,338 vessels of 28,183,334 tons, being an increase of 261 vessels and 905,475 tons over the amount in the previous year. The British and British colonial snipping employed comprised 57,146 vessels of 19,948,292 tons in 1867, and 58,103 vessels of 19,941,829 tons in 1867, the foreign shipping, 38,951 vessels of 8,118,339 tons in 1867. These statements include only vessels with cargoes; repeated voyages are, of course, counted.

[From the London Post, March 3.]

From the London Post, March 3.]

The local misery which was inflicted on millions of Chinamen to pay us the war indemnity which we exacted is said to have been too terrible for description, and it is generally believed that the Chinese empire grouns to this day under the burdens then imposed upon the wretched population. We have cannonaded the Celestias into free trade, open ports, open rivers, open roads. We treat them rather as a vanquished people than as equal friends and allies, and we expect a haughty and egotistic nation to submit meekly to our yoke without struggle or protest. Year after year all this confusion and injustice has gone on without hope of amendment. Our intercourse with China has been characterized by violence upon our side and deceit upon theirs. Evasion and intrigue are the only arms that they have been able to enumy with effects. that they have been able to employ with efficac against us; and as a natural consequence we are often as ill informed now as we were twenty year ago about all those things which most concern us in common.

ommon.

We shall be, therefore, extremely glad to see the We shall be, therefore, extremely glad to see the Hon. Anson Burlingame in England, and shall consider his visit as one of serious international importance. American statesmen have for many years past taken deservedly high rank in diplomacy, and have grown accustomed to success in their undertakings. They possess the inestinable advantage of pian speaking, and generally come to the real point at Issue in a truthful and manly way. We have had many illustrious representative men from the United States in England, even in very recent times. Mr. Everett, Mr. Hawthorne, and lastly Mr. Adams, who has filled the post of American Envoy in London with infinite tact, judgment and dignity. We rejoice, therefore, to see the negotiations of the Chinese Empire with us, and other European Powers entrusted to an Ambassador who, it may be confidently anticipated, will explain them in a clear and simple manner, so that our dealings henceforth may be placed on a sound and sensible footing. An hour's convergation between Mr. Burlingame and any of our prominent men would do more to clear up Chinese difficulties than ten years of mere despatch writing. prominent men would do more to clear up Unines difficulties than ten years of mere despatch writing.

IRELAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

A Fenian Tumult in Prospect-British War Vessels for the Southern Const-Buigration-Political "Suspects" Shipped to Amer-

In anticipation of disturbances in this city during the spring assizes next month, before which the irial of the noted Fenian leader, Captain Mackay, at present confined in the county jail here for treason-felony and wilful murder of Constable Casey, will come off, several of her Majesty's war vessels are expected to arrive in the harbor (Queenstown). Two of these vessels have already arrived-viz, the

Defence and Liffey.

Attacks on private dwellings still continue.

Emigration appears to be on the increase. Upwards of one thousand persons left Queenstown during the past week, and the steamers sailing to-morrow from there—namely, the City of New York and Louisiana—will embark 280 and 190 emigrants respectively.

spectively.

The discharge of Fenian suspects from Mountjoy Prison—who are allowed to return to America—still continues at the average rate of three per week.

GERMANY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Foreign Despatches from the New York de Meudon-Sequestration of King George's Property-Prussia Likely to Turn an "Injin Giver"-Other Sovereign Aspirants-Max's Boys in Red"-Prince Carl of Roumania-King William Without a Souffeur.

BERLIN, March 5, 1868.

The Berlin papers copy with wonder and amaze ment the telegrams in the HERALD of the 17th ult. relating to China and Japan. Their readers would wonder almost as much if they knew that most of the pretended letters from the United States, especially those purporting to come from Washington, are translations from the Henald. Whether there is among us a rejeton of the Bona-

partes has for the past few days been about as hard to satisfactorily settle as it once was to answer the question, "Have we a Bourbon (a nursery prodigy The Prince of Wales is making a round of the various places of amusement now. He has visited the Lyceum, the Strand, the Prince of Wales and Drury Lane, and the other evening he dropped in at the Surrey to see the splendid pantomime of which you have already been informed, and the new melo-frama, called "The Peep Showman." This visit is something like the appearance of a Preschent at the Edwary theatre, New York, and the middle manuse is specified by the property theatre, New York, and the middle manuse is property than the story was a canard, fathered probability of the property than the story was a canard, fathered probability of the property than the story was a canard, fathered probability of the prince spaces no

Royal, declining numerous other hospitable invita-tions, including one from Comte de Benedetti, the French Ambassador. He is now dining with the latter, at a grand banquet given in his honor. What to make of the visit of the Prince has severely exercised the political gossips, ever since its an-nouncement. Something must result from it, says everybody; and, as usual, this is probably right, even if the statement is a little indefinite. It is to be hoped the distinguished gentleman with many titles and more names will have a good time, enjoying his ble man with trencher proclivities. He has avoided all display on the route hither, and, excepting for the number and distingué appearance of his servants and the amount of baggage for a single traveller, might be taken for an ordinary tourist.

At Saarbrucken, where the party reach Prussian ground and Prussian custom house officers, the ser-vants of the suite were despatched in the hotel omnibus to the "Post." As Joanne's "Itheraire del'Allemagne" puts this house first on his list, the Prince probably carries the guide of his worthy countryman in his pocket. The beauty of the evening induced in his pocket. The beauty of the evening induced S. A. J. to proceed on foot, accompanied by a couple of adjutants and his body surgeon. On the way they fell in with some French saniors, with whom they stroiled on for a time, and at last asked to be directed to the Hotel de la Poste. The politic mariners knew that the host of the Hotel Zimmermann, a small establishment in the suburb St. Johann, was master of the Post, and so conducted their new acquaintances to it. After he had marvelled for some time at the non-appearance of his attendants the Prince was discovered by them; but instead of leaving the inn he declared himself very well contented in it and passed the night there.

the Post, and so conducted their new acquaintances to it. After he had marvelled for some time at the hon-appearance of his attendants the Prince was discovered by them; but instead of leaving the inn he declared himself very well contented in it and passed the night there.

Baron von der Heydt's threat concerning ex-King George's property has been made good. By virtue of a royal order, with the force of a law, issued on Monday, the entire property of ex-King George, lying in Prussia, has been sequestered. The Stats Anaeiger publishes, together with the order, a petition sets forth that the dotation to the ex-King was made with the understanding that peace was to be secured thereby, although the treaty in which it was stipulated contained no renunciation of the crown of Hanover. Instead of this being attained, the ex-King has not only expressed his hostile sentiments, but also exhorted subjects of the King of Prussia to take up arms against i mussia.

The nope that the ex-King would listen to the advice and maintains a military organization having for usa owed purpose the employment of the first favorabe opportunity to act against i russia.

The nope that the ex-King would listen to the advice and warnings of friendly courts and put an end to these demonstrations has proved faliacious. The ministry see no other way to secure the peace of the land and its linhabitants than to proceed against the cause of the trouble. Legal proceedings have been instituted against the leaders of the troops, it is possible to proceed in a similar manner even against the person of the ex-King, but this is not proposed, in delerence to the feelings of his Majesty King William. It is, however, necessary to make the proposed, in delerence to the feelings of his Majesty king William. It is, however, necessary to make the proposed of the cause of the requisition for the peace of Prussia, of Germany and of ail Europe. This is signed by all the ministers excepting Herr Leonhardt, the new Minister of Justice, lately a subject of ex-George

is periaps easier to excuse a man for throwing his counity into a civil war merely that he may gratify his personal ambition and love of power than for deliberately denying an incontestable fact about himself.

Seditions pamphlets are circulated very vigorously in Hesse. The old Elector has aspirations similar to those of the ex-sovereign of Hanover. The king of Sicily, too, appears to be expecting something to turn up. His chief of staff, General Basco, has recently offered a Prussian gentleman a position in the "active Neapolitan army." Come bearing the image and superscription of Francis II. as "King of Soutiern Italy" are said to be circulated quite freely in Naples. As long as he is obliged to keep this thing up the soverign of all the Sicilies or any other man can find people to shout his name on the street corners. A large package of orders granted by the Emperor Napoleon to the soldiers of Maximilan, has been received in Vienna, and those entitled to the ribbons are requested to step forward and ask for them. Most Germans think they will convey no very great honor. Though Count beast disavowed the action of the office Hanoverian Legip, though the theory of the members of the Hanoverian Legip, though the theory of the members of the Hanoverian Legip, though the theory of the office of the Hanoverian Legip, though the theory of the content of the office of the Hanoverian Legip, though the theory of the content of the office of the Hanoverian Legip, though the theory of the content of the office of the Hanoverian Legip, the second to the content of the office of the office of the principality. He has a good figure and disposition, and would, doubless, make a good husband to one of these busines for using their kinds and such as it has been promised to the principality. He has a good figure and disposition, and would, doubtless, make a good husband to one of those business for better of for worse, the latter including a residence at Bucharest. One of the principality has the second to the promise of the pri

The American Impeachment on the Frankfort Bourse—Value of Five-Twenties—South Ger-man Elections—The Gambling House Ques-tion—Municipal Legislation Ended After Six FRANKFORT, Feb. 27, 1868.

The impeachment of the President caused, when first known, a panic, and it is due to General Schurz, who, when occasionally visking the Bourse yesterday, to bid adieu to his friends, gave satisfactory explanations on the affair, that the alarm sub sided, and that people take now a calmer view, and expect that whatever decision will be come to these long pending differences will be set at rest thereby. Bonds, which were down to 74%, are to-day quoted

75%, with a very animated business.

The elections for the Zollparliament are now over. and have given in Bavaria a decided majority to the adversaries of joining the Northern Bund, while in Baden members have been returned almost in equal numbers for the two opposite opinions.
There will therefore be no change in German affairs for the present, and things will remain as they

great bulk of the German nation will certainly decide to the contrary and join the Northern Confederation,

great bulk of the German nation will certainly decide to the contrary and join the Northern Confederation, just to prove that fright for France belongs to things of the past.

The Duke of Nassau while riding on horseback around the town met with a serious accident. He was thrown from his horse and carried senseless to a house, where he remained for a day in a very precarious state. He has since recovered and is no longer in danger.

A very interesting debate has taken place in the Prussian Chamber about the continuance of gambling at Wiesbaden, Ems and Homburg. The government advocated a respite of five years, for a large consideration, to the benefit of said towns, in order to enable them to keep up out of the interest the vast establishments created by the gambling companies. A further motive for tolerating the nuisance yet for a few years was the great losses which would have been sustained by house and mortgage holders in case of too sudden a change. Still, the law has only passed by a majority of two votes in a full Chamber, and a proviso has been added that on Sundays and holidays the banks shall be closed, so as to prevent people of ordinary occupations from taking part in the gambling. Public opinion is against these companies and will hall the day when the nefarious practice shall cease to exist.

To-day the existence of our Senate and our burgher representation, which has lasted for six centuries, will be definitely brought to an end. They will be replaced by a magistrate and another representation according to the Prussian law. It is a said day for this town, which has prospered under the old institutions to an extent which would have been impossible even under the very best monarchical government. Whatever Prussian victories may have done for the frest of Germany, to us they have brought the loss of our independence, of our republican institutions and of our self government. This town, whose citizens were, by their wealth and independence, on a level with princes, has now sunk to the position of a P

Bavaria—Political Reminiscences—The Prussian Sequestration of Hanoverlan Property—

FRANKFORT, March 5, 1868. American bonds have been in the last few days in better demand, in the expectation that the differences between President and Congress will be settled spired about discussions on the public debt, which in solvent States ought never to be matter of discussion. As credit in our days is power, it would be a pity if Congress would destroy uselessly the great confidence the German people have put, in evil days, in the future and the honesty of the United States.

Ex-King Louis of Bavaria, who died last week at Hizza, was one of the last survivors of that old school of princes who believed that their will was the only basis of public right. When he ascended the throne in 1825, he was a liberal, but as soon as the revolution of 1830 put before his eyes a king in exile, he changed his mind and became one of the worst reactionists. He made people apologise before his portrait for disrespectful language against his dignity; and he was already ruined in public opinion when his foolish amours with the famous Lola Montez and the immense sums he wasted on her incensed the people against him. The revolution of February was, therefore, seized by him as a pretext to resign, which he did, by the declaration that it was impossible for him to govern after the new principles. In private life he has since somewhat amended for his conduct as King. He spent his large income for science and acts, mixed in private company, and, what must be said to his honor, was in any emergency a true patriot and sided with persons of all parties in opposing foreign interference in German affairs. His reign will to posterity probably appear in another light than to the present generation. He has made Munich one of the most splendid cities in the world; the galleries of pictures and antiquities are numbered under the best in existence, the Rhein-Donan Canai, joining the Euxine, to the German Ocean, is his work, and wherever you come in the elsewhere prosaic country of Bavaria you meet with splendid monuments due to his munificence. But posterity will not know how many tears he has made to flow thereby. He has literally starved poor schoolomasters by his economy; public officers were budly paid, and even the appropriations for the army were diverted by him for building pur posses. He had the weakness t sion. As credit in our days is power, it would be a pity if Congress would destroy uselessly the great

And when King Louis the statue saw He kacel'd down, and look'd and admired: And he stammer'd a dozen of prayers devous, As his royal mind him inspired.

Our Lord's holy mother then moved soen; Impatient she shook her head; You could see stirring her tender lips, And to her dear child she said:—

How well I have thee in my arms, Nor under my heart anew! How well the times are passed, now I can Take a fright now at any view!

For had I seen in my pregnancy
This ugly fool—the people's sco
'Twould have been a monstrous of
Nor a god that I had borne. The decision come to by the Prussian government to put under sequestor the large sums they have bestowed on the King of Hanover until he is of more

bestowed on the King of Hanover until he is of more peaceful behavior is universally approved of. This man, of a bud race, and one of the worst princes who ever reigned, appears to believe that the country cannot exist without him, and, though powerless, he cannot be allowed to make foolish persons his victims by instigating them to rebelion.

The ex-Elector of riesse is of the same opinion, and has just caused a pamphlet to be written in which he exposes all the blessings his return would bring to his now unhappy country. While reigning he kicked people by his heels, and did not allow Hanau, the second city in the country, a telegraph, out of spite to her liberal opinions. Whatever shortcomings Prussia may have, her rule is by far preferable to the whims of a couple of obstinate fools.

It appears now that the Releisrath of the Northern Confederacy will be summoned before the Zoll Parliament, as for the last Wurtemburg and Darmstadt have not yet returned their members.

TURKEY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Severe Storms and Cold Weather in Consta tinople—Visitations by Fire—Official Records— Public Education—Newspapers—The United States Minister and his Personal Despatch— A Diplomatic Difficulty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18, 1868. A month ago we boasted of the genial, springlike climate then prevailing and which had reigned almost without interruption since the beginning of December; but winter has come upon us at last. During the past ten days scarcely twenty-four hours have passed without a snow storm and during the last three days the fall of snow has been almost incessant. As it is now four years since we have had people are unused to this state of weather, and al-though it is not cold fancy themselves in Siberia and keep within doors. Stamboul to-day looks as deserted as if stricken by the plague and business is almost at a

tions are now awaiting the return of the Grand Vizier, who is daily expected; consequently there is no political news to report.

Fires are of frequent occurrence here. Except in

the new quarters, which during the past ten years have been burned over and rebuilt in stone on wide and regularly laid out streets, the houses are of wood and streets narrow and crooked. A few days ago fifty-five houses, principally occupied by the poorer classes, were swept away by fire. On Sunday morn-ing last the palace of the Grand Vizier, a large wooden edifice, standing in the centre of Stamboul, was discovered to be on fire. On the alarm being given succor arrived from all sides, but the devour ing element had already made such progress that it bid defiance to the efforts of the firemen, who soon arrived from all quarters in bands of twenty or thirty, bringing with them their small squirting mamen, and are still used here as a substitute for fire engines. Fifty or sixty years ago these square boxes with a force pump and hose attached might have been in use in the United States, but I doubt if one could be found at the present day. The soldiers in the barracks of the War Department, opposite the burning house, also rushed to the rescue and rendered valuable assistance in removing such furniture dered valuable assistance in removing such furniture as could be got at. Guards were also stationed on both sides of the street to prevent piliering. But little time was given for securing the contents, however, as in two hours the immense pile, with man y of its rich treasures, was reduced to ashes. Two lives were lost, one of a fireman and the other a soldier. The family escaped without accident, and took refuge at Fuad Pacha's. All Pacha was a great collector of articles of vertu, and his house contained as invaluable store of old books, wares and antiques of every description. The library was considered un ique, and gany old and rare manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Turkish had been there carefully treasured up and urcserved by its owner. Fortunately most

of the latter were saved; but that portion of the library containing foreign printed standard works fell a prey to the dames, among which were copies of valuable books presented to the Grand Vizier by various monarchs. Two splendid Sevres vases, of the largest size—presents from the Emperor Napoleon—were also destroyed. As soon as the Soltan was informed of the disaster he sent repeatedly to inquire after the family and the extent of the loss. He sent £1,500 to supply immediate wants, and the palace ladies gave large supplies of female appared for the use of the Grand Vizier's family. His Majesty also ordered the summer residence of the Grand Vizier to be carpeted and made fit for a winter residence; and on his return he will have a steamer placed at his disposal to convey him back and forward between his house on the Bosphorus and the Porte. Lastly, the Sultan has given orders for the erection of a new stone mansion on the ground lately occupied by the modern building, the cost of which is to be paid out of the inexhaustible privy purse.

for the erection of a new stone mansion on the ground lately occupied by the modern building, the cost of which is to be paid out of the inexhaustible privy purse.

This has created a bad impression on the minds of the public. It is true that Ali Pacha is an old and faithful public servant of forty years standing; but the poor occupants of upwards of fifty houses, destroyed only two nights before, but that in view of such large liberality towards, his Primh Minister, who, although not a wealthy man, is far from being poor—the Sultan might bestow something upon the large number of unfortunates who have lost their all. It is doubtful, however, if the Grand Vizier readily accepts all this generosity of the Sultan, especially after the misunderstanding that occurred in the case of Fuad Pacha's house, alluded to in a former correspondence.

In imitation of the Western Cabinets and Russia the Porte proposes to follow the example—which the latter as a non-constitutional government was the first to give—and publish a Blue Book containing all the, correspondence relating to the Cretan question, in both French and Turkish. It is said that some discrepancies exist in the correspondence as laid before the public. Russia has published whatever suited her policy and suppressed many important observations and noies sent in by the Sublime Porte. In order to correct any erroneous impressions thereby created the Porte will therefore publish its own correspondence, and it will be interesting to compare the Turkish with the Russian version.

Books and news in the native tongues are are not abundant, and the masses of the people are too ignorant to appreciate either. They care little for the past history or present policy of European States, and have no knowledge whatever of geography, and know nothing of history except of their own race and country. To them Alexander the Great was a Turk in Turkey, an Arab in Syria and a Persian in Persia. Although there exists a large fleet of Turkish merchant vessels, they make it a point never

tude for the discussion of passing events in the East.
It will certainly be interesting to follow the comments
of our contemporaries on questions of importance.
In April last Mr. Morris, United States Minister
here, wrote a despatch home accusing the Sultan of
imbecility, incapacity and I do not know what. This
despatch was printed and submitted among other
State papers to Congress. A copy was duly forwarded to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Sublime Porte, and certainly caused a most unfavorable impression. Some days ago Mr. Morris, having
occasion to visit Fuad Pacha, was received most
coolly. Our representative, observing this, at once
said to the Pacha:—"I will not intrude upon your
time. I am here for the purpose of asking satisfaction for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Coffin,"
&c. Fuad Pacha replied:—"I think your Excellency has no reason to ask for satisfaction;
it is for me to do so." He then produced
a copy of the despatch. Mr. Morris, rather taken
aback, replied:—"If my government has published
the obnoxious document it is ready to assume the
responsibility. As regards myself, I am at liberty to the obnoxious document it is ready to assume the responsibility. As regards myself, I am at liberty to express my opinions and make my observations as I picase. I certainly will not submit to be reproached by anybody." Thereupon Fuad Pacha very stiffy said:—"I cannot, after this unsatisfactory explanation continue per-sonal relations with you." It is reported nere that Mr. Morris has asked for a congé; others say he is on the eve of returning home.

Admiral Paget, commanding the Mediterranean division of the English fleet, and Lord Erskine came up to the capital a few days ago on a cruise. The Turks are very disposed to give them an ovation, but the former refuse any public manifestation.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Decline of the Carnival-Palatial Receptions A Princely Marriage Contract-Mrs. General Peabody and Other Distinguished Americans-Progress of the Church-Army Affairs

cans—Progress of the and Political Tendencies.

ROME, Feb. 19, 1863. The carnival this year is the most decided Aasco that the oldest frequenters of the Corso ever recollect, both political parties—liberals and Papalini—abstaining totally from the traditional amusements of wear-ing white coats and wire masks, of pelting and being pelted with lime confetti and eggs full of flour, of presenting bouquets of flowers to pretty ladies in draped balconies, and similar tomfoolery, which de-lighted Romans and foreigners alike in the good old times of Pope Gregory XVI., when masks were allowed and when the troublons cataclysms of Pio Nono's eventful career had not yet rendered the carniconsequence of this dearth of reveilers is a feeling of great disappointment among inexperienced foreigners who have hired balconies and windows on the Corso in the expectation of witnessing the wild aturnalia of former times. Their only hope now is that the zounves and other enthusiastic partisans of the presen régime, who have money at their comnand, may be tempted to come forth in some fantastical devices to-morrow, being Glovedi Grasso, and enliven the hitherto languid scene.

But although there is so little gayety out of doors there are brilliant scenes going on in several of the great palaces of Rome. On Sunday last the Doria Palace was opened to all the aristocratic and fash ionable world of the Eternal City, both Roman and foreign, on the occasion of the marriage contract between Prince Doria's second daughter, Princess Gwendolin, and the young Count Somaglia, the representative of one of the first families in Milan. Their civil marriage had already taken place at a frontier town within the Italian dominions, and the religious ceremony will be completed on Tuesday next, after which the lappy pair will proceed to the Doria villa at Albano or a few days and thence to Naples for

The decrations of the Doria palace were mos sumptuon, and the whole entertainment, which lasted till laybreak, partook of a regal character. The jewelsdisplayed by the Roman princesses re-vealed the loarded treasures of their families, and the present offered to the young Princess were proportionates superb. A very elegant testimonial of esteem am friendship was offered by Mr. and Mrs. Hooker in he form of a fancy galley full of camellas. At the prov were doves with olive branches in their beaks, the amily arms of the Pamfill-Doria family; from the tasthead streamed a flag with the name of Andrew Dria, the historic head of the house. The nainsail bre a portrait of the bride, with the cupols of St. Pete's in the background on one side, and the dome of Mian, her future residence, on the other,

of St. Pete's in the background on one side, and the dome of Mian, her future residence, on the other. Other alleprical allusions of great taste completed the fancy abric, which was received with evident surprise at admiration by the Prince and his family. Mrs. Hoccer gives her last soirée dansante for the season thi evening. The series have proved the most attrative entertainments of the carnival.

Last night he bail for the infant asylums gathered an enormous crowd of Romans and foreigners in the great aioons of the Braschi Palace, where the splendor o some of the Roman princesses' jewelry, especially he diamonds and emeraids of the Princess Piombino, attracted universal admiration.

Among he most distinguished American arrivals is that of ir. George Peabody. He is staying with the sculptr, Mr. Storey, who is doing Mr. Peabody's bust for the city of London. We have also Mr. R. C. Wirhrop, late president of the Committee of Education the Southern States.

The famus landscape painter, Blerstadt, has taken a studio ad is commencing some large pictures.

The Ostructore Romano of the 10th inst. had a leading sticle entitled, "Catholicism in the Kinetenth Centry," in which it demonstrated the decay of the Arlican and the restoration of the Roman Church in England. The same journal of the 17th carries of the argument by showing the rapid strides laily made by Roman Catholicism in Holland and and the United States of America. I quote from the articidhe following statistics.—"Sixty years ago there were only one bishop, 22 catholic priests and 24,500 fainful in the United States of America. There we no churches, but private ciambers served a chapels; there was only one convent an no Catholic college, Now there are 7 aribishops, 47 bishops, 2,773 priests, 2,943 churchest,576 Catholic chapels, 265 convents for women, 95 f men, 250 charitable institutions, 76 literary Institions, 1,100 semimaries and 12 universities, who the whole Catholic population. The same privess is to be observed in the British possessions—the legic

archbishop and fourteen bishops. The English government alla wed, with much reluctance, thirty years ago, two Cath, die missions to be established in Australia. Now there is an archbishop at sydney, abbishops in the brincipal cities, and the Catholie thurches are the hatest and most ample in the colonies."

ago, two Cath. sile missions to be established in Australla. Now the cre is an archishop at Sydney, siz bishops in the orincipal cities, and the Catholic churches are the h. Test and most ample in the colonies. The French Empero. has sent cordons of the Legion of Honor to the Papan' generals Kanzler and De Courten and crosses to be officers. The King of Naples has decorated Gene. Al Zappi and sixteen officers. The ex-Duke of Mode. has sent the grand cross of the Eagle of Este to the three Papal generals and that of commander to eight of the same corps. Afferding and that of commander to eight of the same corps. M. Ferdinand de Charrette. His Holing, 's has granted decorations to many officers of the "crench corps which took part in the battle of the same corp. W. Anthorized to wear the ribbons of St. Gregory, or ... which is the same commenderal de Polins. The other French Grees B. Dist. M. are three of the staff, five of the eccoud battalla. Ly, since the transport of the Administrative and Sanity service, and one of the artiflery. His Holines has also sent of Caserta, and that of Pins IX. to the transport of Caserta, and that of Pins IX. to the transport of which he has awarded no fewer than 3th heading the list with the three generals now in commander the Papal army—Kanzler, De Courten and Angula. The first mentioned reviewed the troops in garrism on Thursday affertnoon in the Borrhese villa for the Purpose of distributing the decorations, and as the day was lovely and the ceremony had been as nounced beforehand in the journals, it was very fully attended by Romans and foreigners. The troops were divided in two bigades, with two field batteries, and their spearance did very great credit to the reorganizers of the Pope's army. The number of medals worn by the officers of the Apal army had been as nounced beforehand in the journals, it was very fully attended by Romans and foreigners. The troops were divided in two bigades, with two field batteries, and their spearance did very great credit to the reorganizers

authorize the official instalment of a Papalnuncie in the latter city.

It is stated that the Portuguese Ambassador, the Duke of Saldanha, whose entertainments were the most spiendid in Rome during the last two or three winters, but who has been very quiet this season, will soon be transferred from this city to Madrid in the same diplomatic capacity. The Duke will probably be succeeded here by the Viscount d'Aite, who has aircady once before represented the Portuguese government at the Court of Rome.

Trade with the United States-Opinion of the

American Tariff.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Feb. 25.]
The annual exports from France to the United States, which in 1861 and 1862 were estimated at 112,000,005, and 121,000,000f., but fell during the war of secession to about 100,000,000f., recovered as soon as peace was restored. In 1895 they attained a sum of 133,000,000f., and in the following year nearly doubled, amounting to 226,000,000f. The principal articles of French manufacture have always met with a ready sale on the other side of the Atlantic. We do not refer to wines and brandies, the exports

to the American consumer, the sale has diminished. There was consequently a slight decrease in the exports last year. Plain slik stuffs remained almost stationary, having been 28,000,000f. in 1867, against 29,000,000f. in 1868, while slik velvet and ribbons fell from 23,000,000f. to 19,000,000f. Develry lost 1,500,000f. and mercery 500,000f. Those diminutions are not considerable in themselves, but a similar decrease occurs in the majority of articles, and are far from being compensated for by the augmentation in other branches of the trade of France with the United States. We cannot but express a hope that the American government will one day abandon a system which has not produced all the fiscal advantages that were expected from it.

The fact of want prevailing is confirmed by the principal organs of public opinion in the Union. The New YORK HERALD recently declared that at the end of last year 50,000 workmen were without occupation in that city alone. Those figures were not a rough estimate, made without reflection, for the article, going into details, showed that, out of 4,000 working jewellers, 1,500 were unemployed; of 2,500 fancy box and casket makers, 1,000 were without work; 300 of the 500 diamond setters were unoccupied, and 700 out of 900 engravers. Other journals bear witness to the same stagnation at Philadelphia, Battimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis and in the States of Maine and New Hampshire. Whether this situation is the immediate consequence of the protectionist system, as we are inclined to believe, or not, it has nevertheless reacted on the call for French productions in the United States. The result has been to confine within still more narrow limits a market which was restricted by the high rates of duties.

Bourse Canards on the Relations with Russin-Disraell's Accession to the British Premiership—Democratic Lessons from England. The France, of Paris, of the 28th ultimo, says:—On the Bourse to-day various rumors were current which appear to have made an impression on the financial world. These reports had reference to unfrie

world. These reports had reference to unfriendly relations between Russia and France. Our own information absolutely contradicts the assertions which have been spread on the subject, and we have reason to believe that the fall in securities is the result rather of the action of speculators than of political causes.

An imperial decree in the Paris Moniteur announces the abrogation of the eighteenth article of the commercial treaty between France and Mecklenburg. The concessions accorded by the Zoliverein to France are a reduction to twenty frances of the duty on the one hundred kilograms of wine in casks and bottles and to twenty per cent on cotton tissues, light, transparent, white or prepared, and eight france seventy-five centimes on various other articles.

Another decree approves the declaration signed on

casks and bottles and to twenty per cent on cotton tissues, light, transparent, white or prepared, and eight francs seventy-five centimes on various other articles.

Another decree approves the declaration signed on the 21st February, 1883, between France and Italy, concerning the privileges granted to French subjects in Italy and to Italian subjects in France. The subjects of either country shall be respectively exempt from all service in the army, navy, National guard or militia, from all judicial or municipal functions, forced loans and military requisitions.

La France of Paris describes in the following terms the scence which took place at the close of the proceedings in the legislative body when the light was extinguished by order and the members left in darkness.—The sitting was over, the President had left the chair and was no longer in the house. On the right and in the centre the deputies were slowly quitting their seats; on the left they still remained, standing up and protesting. "The President has gone," cried M. Pelletan: "let us appoint one." "I shall speak of all this on the minutes as the next sitting," said M. Gefroult. M. Havin was all this time in the tribune, from which M. Glais-Bizoin saked him to descend, while M. Jules Simon made signs to him to remain. "I am asked to leave the tribune and I am told not to do so; what course am I to take?" asked M. Havin, who never before found himself in the midst of so excited a scene. "The sitting is over," said a voice from the right, on which the honorable member decided on descending. Some of the deputies stood questioning him and formed a group in the semi-circular space between the benches and the resident was justified in going. "It is twenty years to-day," cries M. Pelletan, "since M. Sauzet abandoned his functions." In the public galleries the occupants remained standing, doubtful whether the sitting was terminated or not, but an order was speedily given for them to leave. They retired slowly, as if with regret and disappointed. At that moment